BUSINESS MOTICES.

The HAT-FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Park Let The HAT-FINISHERS UNION, IT Fairs also on Saturday, Aug at 16th inst. In designing our Fail Fashion for Gentlement's side on Saturday, Aug at 16th inst. In designing our Fail Fast, we have avoided those reliculous enterness which characterized many of the Spring styles, and have produced a failpre which, for elegance, and symmetry of produced a failpre which, for elegance, and symmetry of produced a failpre which, for elegance, and symmetry of producing completion. We tearliestly proclaim that the productions of our establishment muntiple elegance and search of many of the Datin field and according to our of the order of many of the Oldest exactly shaded, and the constantly increasing trade oldest exactly shaded.

an existing of previous testing the directly fraction in a cross and it needs but a chance from a reputation and a cross and it needs but a chance from a reputation and a cross and it needs but a chance from a reductive made to prevent the eminent advantages resulting from such a system.

The branches of non-Union is conducted on just and equivalent principles. We have not one price for the same article, and soit the last a lade we man possibly affect for the closurous. In conclusion, we would say to the lovers of article money. In conclusion, we would say to the lovers of article fractage of enterprise line votages of fashions the country must, and, in thort, to all, Patronice the flat-Panahart must, and contains a subject that they will do all they promise nones. In conclusion, we would say to the friends of entropies the votames of funct, and, in short, to all, Patronice to Union, and test asserted that they would and street to folialized some commands. Standard purces for he's. Si and S. Est. PISTURES UNION UNION.

Si and \$4. Si and \$4. out Water, 11 Park Row :

Excension Fall Fashion for 1851. BEACELSPINE.

BE

milete in all its d'tails, if all orders at the shortest of the production of an ared as sperior, and they are are the literal palronage.

tacle ther cas always to comment the liberal patronare they have heretofare recurred BREIDE & Co. would say to those who wish to favor them with a call, that while core present a hat which they design to be resentially The Farshon, they are ever ready to satisfy the tasks and whose of their costomers, and will manufacture to order any describe pattern of hat, which will be becoming to the wearer, both in shape and style. They also manufacture Cort and lancy Caps of various patterns, and invite an examination of their goods in this face. (sull 2w) BEZEE & Co. 156 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- Fall Fashion for 1851 - N. Espensement. Hatter 167 Nassanski, corner of Apn. st., will issue the Fall fastion for Gentiemen's Hats, on Saturday next, the 16th inst. This style of hatts currely new and in connection with the Gent's costume for the season. The only tests of excellence are examination and comparison. These tests he courts with his \$3.50 hat, and remember further, that comparison is challenged with the \$4.50 hat and remember further, that comparison is challenged with and compare son. There, that compareson is com-and remember further, that compareson is con-ony 54 hat in this city aut 5. N. ESPEN-CHEID, NO. 107 Nassau et aut 3. RENEFITED BY TH

NEW-YORKERS BENEFITED BY THE

chegant Shirts.—An elegant fit is an desirable in a Shirt as in any other article of dress, and nothing can be more beautiful than the set and style of the Shirts made at Grein's conjectuated establishment, I Astor House. Every article that leaves the store is warranted, and gentlemen giving their orders may depend upon recording the graments exactly at the time agreed upon, however short the notice. ELEGANT SHIRTS .- An elegant fit is as

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CHIARS,-JAMES SALLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings," would respectfully inform has friends and the public, that he has just received a large and very clume assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sole at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail.

JAMES SAULIER, 197 Broadway, au15 22.

"Frankin Buildings."

The excursion to Strattonport and spicarance and general arters armed into lines, and all hands marched to the size of the new willings of Flanmersburg, where a most bound the columnon was provided for all the company by Mr. Nichole, the former owner of the place, and Mr. Flanmer, the present proprietor. The greatest hilarity and good humor prevailed, and after several speeches in prime of Mr. Flanmer and his enterprise, the military arms formed, and after paying him the compliment of a marching sattle received to Strattonport, to the house of Mr. Stratton, where the band played for his gratification seems of their choicest ares. The military having once more formed unto line, marched to the roat, and after a sail of about hives five miles up the Sound, returned to New-York at 64 o clock, without a surrie expression having been uttered to disturb the general harmony of the company. To Capt. Small, the able commander of the Numrod, and Cast, Seeley, has skillful plot, the thems of all are due. To Mr. Flammer, however, was will not attempt to express our thanks, apparently there was nothing left undone which hould have been done, and never have we witnessed a Flanmer, however, we will not attempt to express our thanks, apparently there was nothing left undone which should have been done, and never have we witnessed a party so universally satisfied. Mr. Flanmer is at all times happy to see his linends, at his spanious office, 600 Broadway, where he can be ourside the most fastidious with choose founding area.

17 Auctions can be advertised in the best papers of other either and towns through V. B. Patie.

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Frengut and Packages 10 per cent lower than any other responsible Company. Through in thirty-dive days or no charge. PALICES & Co., 30 Browless, and Accused Agents of C. S. M., Steamshap line. 12221

HAMMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and Latroducors of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and Astor Husse, Breadway will this day open several bales superior Mexicus Grass Hammocks.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .-- This most powerful Nervine is of such extraordinary power, that no matter how low the nervous system is, it immediately resistors it and the pattent to healthful activity. Any one knowing the functions of the herves, is certainly coenizant of the fact, that all diseases depend upon them. It is a put with such a wonderful remedy any one should remain debuttated or consumplies. No. 102 Nassau-st. and 31.

To be so not to be, that is the question!
Whether 'tir weser to be bad bug latten.
On not to be thus punctured in our sluminers.
When LYON profess case. Let's sleep entermore a
Let's end these bad bugs and cach insect pest
That preys up a namored humanity.
"The sconsummation devoutly to be wished."
Principal Depot for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills,
for the cestruction of insects and vermin, 424 Broadway
aut (31D&itW).

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 331 Nassau-st, near the Park.

Soil and Anti Fugitive Slave Law Convention. | cades. it is now concluded, will be held at Watertown,

(instead of Madison.) Sept. 17. The Whig State Convention is to be held at Madison. Sept 24, and one of the Democratic Conventions (Old Line) at the same place, Sep-

1-2, at Janesville. The friends of Temperance in Northern Wis-

consin were to hold a General Convention at Berlin, August 13.

with discussions of the Free Banking Law, about to be submitted to the people. The question of complexion, and in the other black. Mis-Land Reform, as usual, occuries a great share of the public attention, and the recognition of the truth and justice of the Land Reform measures by both parties in California, and by Conventions and public men throughout the country, awakens much attention. The defeat of the Land Limitation Law by the last Legislature, by mere quibbling, only increases the excitement.

VIRGINIA .- The Southern Rights men (or the admirers of the nullification resolutions of '98 and '99,) have called a State Convention at Richmond, October 6. Delegates are also invited from the Southern and Western States. Free Trade and Non-importation with the free States are proclaimed to be the subjects of the Virgin a Southern Rights party.

gress in the Xth District. He is opposed by than in Vermont, Maine or New-York. In Richard E. Byrd and H. Bedinger, the Union and Secession candidates.

The Whig State Convention is to be held in September

In the 1st (Miller's) District, Leopold C. P.

Cowper (Union) has received the Whig nomi- than 6 persons to a house, and nearly 6 to nearly \$15,000,000; and thus, while the do- must result. On the other hand, it is mainnation for Congress.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA. - By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the bark Cyane, Capt. Loveland, fro m Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 10th ult., we learn that the U.S. surveying steamer Jefferson was lost in June last, at the mouth of the Straits. A portion of the machinery would be saved, but the vessel would prove a total loss. A sehooner had been chartered at Montevideo, which had proceeded to the wreck to bring up the officers and crew. The U.S. brig Bainbridge sailed on the 30th June from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres. The steamboat Wm. J. Pease, formerly of this port, had been sold at Montevideo, and was plying on the Uruguay River.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1851.

Mr. GREELEY'S LETTERS .- Os our sixth page will be found another of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Europe. This one is from London.

Massachusetts and Missouri.

We publish in another place the statusties of population, dwellings, health and so forth, in Messachusetts and Missouri, as exhibited by the census of 1850. The comparison of the two States will be found in-

Missouri had been a State thirty years when the census was taken: Massachusetts was one of the original members of the Confederation. When the former was admitted into the Union in 1820, she numbered 66,586 souls and the latter 523,287. Missouri has now more than ten times the population she had then, while in these thirty years the people of Massachusetts have not quite doubled in number. This is not surprising. Massachusetts, in point of soil and climate, is one of the least favored States, and Missouri one of the most. The natural tendency of men, as they grow rich and strong, is to go from the poor to the rich soils, and hence it is to be expected that Missouri should grow faster than her eastern sister. The miracle is, that with her soil and climate, and with richer lands and more genial airs to attract her children elsewhere, Massachusetts should have gained as she has.

This State reckoned, in 1840, 738,000 inhabitants: to day she has 993,000, the rate of increase being 311 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 it was 207 per cent.; and from 1820 to 1830 it was 161 per cent. The rate of increase is thus largely augmenting. This is to be attributed to the attraction which the progress of wealth and improvement in agriculture, as well as in manufactures, exereises upon population. In Vermont, where manufactures are yet to be established to any considerable extent, the increase for each of the two last decades has been but 4 per cent., while in Rhode Island, as we have shown in a previous article, the growth of manufactures, together with the excellent and truly popular character of the legislation, has produced an increase of 11 per cent. Massachusetts counts 9,702 manufacturing establishments, producing yearly \$500 and upward. This gives one to each 102 persons : but no other State has so many large establishments. Rhode Island has one to each 163 persons.

Massachusetts contains an area of 5,392,-000 acres, and accordingly numbers one person to each 51 acres of her soil. She can easily support five times as many, and at the present rate, another half century will have carried her population up to that

Agriculture in this State is generally in a more advanced condition than elsewhere in the Union, though perhaps we may except Rhode Island. A great deal is constantly done for the improvement of the soil, and comparatively little is done to exhaust it without compensation. There are 33,989 farms under cultivation, or one to every 29 persons : in Rhode Island there is one to each 27; in Vermont one to each 10]; in Maine one to each 101; in South Carolina one to each 24; in New-York one to each 121.

Missouri has an area capable of sustaining a population of thirty-five millions. She yards. had, in 1820, 66,500 inhabitants, and for ten years increased a little more than 100 per cent., giving her 140,415 in 1830; for the next decade her rate of increase was 173 per cent., giving her 383,702 in 1840; and now she counts 682,011, making the rate of increase only 771 per cent., which is a vast WISCONSIN .- The "People's" Mass Free falling off from either of the previous de-

This State has now 87,422 slaves; ten hy probably the total amount of import. years since she had 58,240; their rate of increase has accordingly been 50 per cent. ; from 1830 to 1840 it exceeded 100 per cent. Now as then, however, the slave population The first Annual State Fair comes off October | increases more slowly than the free. This points unergingly to the destiny of Missouri as a white State, while South Carolina and the others in that latitude are as evidently -The Wisconsin papers are just now filled | destined to be black States. That is to say, in the one white will be the predominant souri has 2,544 free colored people; in 1840 she had 1,574. She has 96,805 dwellings, by which is meant those of the free population, no account being taken of the number of those occupied by the slaves. This fact we were not aware of in writing our former articles, in which the proportion of people to houses in the slave States was spoken of. Missouri counts, then, to her 100,834 free famon the patriarch or master, but not on the slave,) 96,805 houses, making about 4,000 cases in which there is more than one family to R. C. Kercheral is the Whig candidate for Con- a dwelling, a smaller number proportionately Massachusetts there are 192,243 families to 152,359 houses, giving 40,000 families imports of that year, but the amount of tions. No priest can they henceforth couwhich lodge more than one under a single that and the preceding one was nearly secrate, no catechamen can they confirm; roof. In Missouri there are a little more a family. Massachusetts has 61 to a house, mestic consumption of cotton had increased tained that the law has no such scope, but and 5 is the average to a family.

> Missouri has 54,471 farms under cultivation, or one to every 2) persons. This again shows how near she is to being a free State. South Carolina, the great stronghold of slavery, has but one to each 24. Missouri being admitted to be equal to the import, it sent; only they must not bear the appellahas one manufacturing establishment to every 225 persons, while the old State of lation, we have an actual and material dimi-South Carolina has but one to each 455, and bution of consumption. Maryland, another old State, one to each

them. In this State the deaths, during the year 1860, were one to each 56 of the population. In Massachusetts they were one to each 51 persons; here the rate of mortality is frightful, worse even than in Arkansus, where it is one to 54. The cause is mainly to be found in the climate of the State, which is as bad as can be imagined. Manufactoring employments have a more or less unfavorable influence, but if they alone could produce such mortality, we should see it repeated in Rhode Island, where, however, the deaths are only one to 66.

In Massachusetts Rhere are 17,000 more females than males; In Missouri, 34,000 more males than females. It singular that, in every State, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, that we have yet had occasion to speak of in commenting on the cen-

Though Missouri is a border State, the number of slaves that run away is small. in 1850 there were only 59, or one to each that State.

worked in them, and had been consumers of the only road to perfect freedom of trade. food, to the new regions of the West, there | We would now, in sober earnestness new States was astonishing. But after benefited by the tariff of 1846. 1842, we had four years of protection, and Is it the planter, who sees the consump of increase, the new agricultural States with a view to diminish the price have fallen off, and the growth of population has been more equally distributed. this diminished home consumption, the only This fact would seem to show, beyond dis- salvation of the planter is to be found in pute, the beneficent influence of protection | short crops, attended with great diminution upon the country.

The Fallacies and Frauds of British Free Trade.

HI. We now proceed to fulfill the promise made in closing our article of yesterday

to this country in the first six months of 1850, as given in Du Fay & Co.'s Circular, is as follows.

us follows: 12,661,571
Plain Calicoes 12,664,571
Printed or dyed do 53,716,654
Cambrics and Muslins 1,183,396
Sundries 415,983
Total 67,980,664 Total 67,980,604 now double this for the import of the ir, we shall obtain a total of 136,000,00

This is an increase over 1845-6 of one undred millions of vards, which, at an avrage of five yards to the pound, would give twenty millions of pounds, or forty thousand bales, from which is to be deducted a large increase in the export of domestic cotton. the total amount of which is stated by the correspondent of The Union at nicety-four millions of yards, chiefly of cloth, of which there go to the pound little more than three

The first six months of the present year are thus given by Du Fay & Co.

Printed and dyed do	36,014
Cambries and Muslins	145,580
Sundries	81,050
Total	05,014
Doubling this, we obtain an importation	on of
sixty-two millions of yards, to put ag	minst
an exportation of almost a hendred mil	lions,
exceeding the export of 1846-7, in we	eight,

In 1847-8, the first year in which the tariff of 1816 commenced to become operative, we worked up at home.

And our import amounted to \$18,412,000.

being an increase of about \$3,000,000 on the average import of 1845-6 and 1846-7. Deducting the export from the

.498,000 bules And the export is admitted by The Union's correspondent to be equal in weight to the whole amount of the import. The deficiency of consumption is therefore 133,000 bales, while the population has increased at least ten per cent. Nevertheless, The Union's correspondent assures his readers that the consumption of cotton has increased under the tariff of 1846 no less than seventy per cent.' He may perhaps object to the comparison of 1847-8, because within the date, though previous to the influence of the ilies, (slaves of course have no families, the | tarin of 1846; and we will therefore furnish patriarchal institution conferring that luxury a comparison of the last year of the compromise and the last of the tariff of 1842:

had increased only fifteen per cent.

We now manufacture less than half a million of bales ; and the quantity exported

It is, says The Union's correspondent, is not perfectly tolerated. 150. No wonder Missouri is outstripping when the people of a country consume more

of the produce of their own labor that their prosperity is greater. We beg him now to say Whether the prosperity of the country was or was not greater under the tariff of 1842, when the consumption of cotton grew thrice as fast as the population, than under that of 1846, which exhibits a rapidly growing population and a rapidly diminishing consumption of cotton?

We will now briefly notice another free trade statement in regard to the consumpreaders may see and appreciate their unispector-General of the Customs, made list by the Court. There is no doubt that the find the following passage

"The imports of cotton goods are, in eus, the number of the ruder considerably | as great as into the United States." The exceeds that of the fairer moiety of hu- speaker then proceeds to show how "instructive" is this fact, "as showing the cost to the consumers of a protective tariff." No notice is here taken of the humanity awaits them as is heaped upon fact, that at least eleven-twelfths of the 1,482; that is, about one-third as many as in | cotton goods consumed in the Union are of Maryland. The manumissions in the year demestic manufacture, and that if the dowere 51, or less than half as many as in mestic and foreign goods be combined, the consumption of 1847-8 was about two and -As appears above, Massachusetts has a shalf, and probably three pounds on the increased much more rapidly during the American side of the line, under proteclast ten years than the ten years preceding, tion, for one pound on the Canadian side, and Missouri much less. The reason of under British free trade. We should be this we suppose to be that, during a great | glad if The Journal of Commerce or The part of the decade from 1830 to 1840, we Union's correspondent would explain the were living under the compromise tariff, reason of this enormous difference. To which caused bankruptcy and ruin, stopped | do this would, however, be found impossiour factories and furnaces, and, as a natural ble on any view of the subject, except consequence, dispersed those who had that protection, and efficient protection, is

to become producers of food and competi- ask our neighbor of The Journal to explain tors in the grain markets of the world with who it is, connected with the growth, transthe farmers they left behind them. Under portation, manufacture, sale or consumpthis tendency the relative growth of the tion of the great staple of the South, that is

these four years powerfully checked this tion falling off from year to year, thus inimpoverishing movement of dispersion, creasing the quantity to be sent to the The consequence is that, while the old man-market of England, whose dealers' direct ufacturing States have gained in their ratio interest it is to magnify the stock on hand,

Is it the shipowner, who sees that, with of freights !

Is it the domestic consumer, who finds a daily increase of the difficulty of purchasing cotton goods, and is now obliged to be content with twenty per cent. less in weight per head than he could have four years since, whereas, under the tariff of 1842, his consumption almost doubled?

Is it the merchant, who sees a daily diminution in the quantity of cotton goods passing through his hands, while his expenses are doubled and his risks quadrupled ?

Is it the manufacturer, who finds the demand diminishing, so much more rapidly than the supply, that although we now work up more than a hundred thousand bales less than we did four years since, he is compelled to fall to a cent a vard less than the actual loss of production ?"

Is it the importer, who finds himself obliged to abandon his business, or unite in a system of perjury of the most disgraceful kind, and is thus compelled to make his election between his bopes of this world and those of the next!

We earnestly ask our neighbors to consider these things. They desire to have perfect freedom of trade, and so do we. We believe that the road to that freedom lies in the direction that gives the greatest power of consumption, indicating the highest productiveness of labor and the greatest prosperity; and here they must, we think, agree with us. If so, there is at once established a mode of determining which is the true road to perfect freedom, and to that test we are willing that our views should be subjected. If they can prove that consumption increases under low duties, we will at once join them in the effort for the total abolition of the tariff. If they cannot-if, on the contrary, it be manifest that consumption grows with protection-are they not in duty bound to unite with ourselves in an effort for the establishment of that system which leads most certainly to perfect and universal freedom of trade, by the annihilation of the British monopoly of machinery for the production of cloth and iron ?

* See Dry Goods' Reporter of Saturday last.

The Anti-Papal Bill in England.

This long-debated bill finally passed the House of Lords on the 28th ult., and of course became a law by the rayal signature in the due course of formalities. What will be its effect now remains to be seen.

No law was ever devised with respect to whose nature and operation a greater diversity of opinion existed previous to the trial. On the one hand, it is contended that the Catholic prelacy will by it be restrained We are unable to put our hands upon the | be turned out oven from their clerical func-\$30,000,000, the half of which would be and, by necessity, very great social evils about eighty per cent , the import had grown | will simply prevent the nomination of preabout thirty per cent., while the population | lates by the See of Rome, with special territorial titles, as in Roman Catholic countries. That there should be Catholic prelates, this extreme Protestant party will confollows that, with a similar increase of popu- tion of Bishops, but simply of Apostolic Vicars, such as the Roman See appoints in heathen or other countries where that Church

Meanwhile the Catholic clergy exhibit

no intention of yielding before the terrors of this law, and the ceremony of installing several Bishops has recently been performed with all proper pomp, as if to defy the expected persecution. There is an evideat willingness on their part to wear the crown of martyrdom and reap its advantages. They rely, and with justice, on considerable additions to their communion as the fruit of their coming struggle with the civil power. There is no doubt that tion of cotton in this country, that our they will be prosecuted under the law, for any citizen may inform against any Bishop, form inaccuracy. In a speech of the In- and share in the penalty levied upon him menth, in the Legislature of Canada, we process will soon be set on foot, and that a deal of bitter feeling will be excited on both sides. And though we unspeakably proportion to population, nearly four times | dislike such persecutions, we may find an evidence of progress in the fact that none of these new martyrs will personally suffer bad treatment, but even in prison will be

well lodged and well fed. No such in-

the venerable Poerio and his companions by

the bloody monster of Naples, the Dear

Friend and Beloved Son of the same Pope

who named these bishops !

It is generally thought that the worst part of this law's operation will be in Ireland. There the Catholics are not only in the insjority, but have had regular Bishops from time immemorial. To deprive them of this privilege will be worse than famine. Several efforts were made in Parliament to exempt that island from the effect of the law, but they were not successful. We presume that, had consistency allowed it, the Government would have preferred such exemption, and that, on its part, no Irish Bishops will be prosecuted. But it has not the control of the matter. Anybody can prosecute, and the promised share in the fine will raise hosts of informers. In Ireland, at least, a great religious and political agitation seems now at hand; and England will be luckier than we see reason to expeet, should she not be similarly shaken. We dislike the cause of this coming disturbance; but we expect that some good will arise out of the evil. At any rate, it is likely that the parties will tell more or less truth of each other, which will not be without its use.

THE LITCHFIELD JUBILEE. (See VIIth page for Commencement.)

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Litchfield Co. From our own Reporter. First Day.

LITCHUIRED, CT., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1851. Numerous white tents sprinkle the green lawns that deck the village, and all are more than filled. The great tent, in which the exercises are to occur, is erected in West Park. It consists of a circular enclosure, with extensions at the sides and on the rear , while a ridge-pole tent occupies the

remainder of the little plat. The Procession formed at the Mansion-House, and parched about the village in all the paraphernalia of regulta, battners and inspiriting music-entering the tent at a little after 11 o'clock. The Marshal of the dsy is Gen. Ww. T. Kiso, who is aided by several Assistant Marshals, and the pageant makes quite an mposing appearance.

The Assistant Marshals were selected from neighboring localities, viz

ASSISTANT MARSHALE.
Litchfield, John Seymour, Esq.
Harwitton, Abjah Catim, Esq.
Colchrook, General Edward A. Phoips. Colebrook, General Edward A. Price Norfolk, Col. Robbins Battell. Gosben, General M. Cook Saliseury, Col. Nathamel Benedict, Shirron, Andrew Lake, Jr., Esq. Washington, A. J. Center, Esq. New-Milford, Cel. J. C. Sunth-Kreft, Major P. W. Mills. Winchester, Roband Hitchcook, Esq. Winchester, Roland Hitchcock, Esq. Woodbury, Charles H. Weob, Esq. agton, Rufus W. Gillett, Esq. Bethlehem, Samuel Erd, Esq. Corr. wait, Cot. Dwight W. Pierce, Flymouth, Seth Thomas, Jr., Esq. New Hartford, Capt. William T. N. Canasan, Walter Gowies, Esq. Section 1988. Roykury, Col. Albert Hodge Barkarrsted, Col. Justin L. Hodge Wateriown, Col. William B. Hotchkiss, Warren, Major E. Cartet. The following order was preserved

-President of the Day 2. Vice-Presidents. 1. Orators of the Day and Poet

4.— Clergy.
Committee of Arrangements.

s.—Town Committees.

Lengrant Sons and Daughters and former resents of the County.

Out. Fallows and Sons of Missonic Secretics, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance,

The President of the day is Gen. BRINSMADE, of Washington, Ct.

Among the distinguished persons present-mainly natives of Litchfield, are Governor Sermour, of this State, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, New-York, Rev. Dr BUSHNELL, of Hartford, Rev. John Pierrony, of Boston, Hon. SAMUEL CHURCH, Chief-Justice of this State, Prof. Chance, of West Point, his son, Rev. Thomas Day, of Hartford, and Hon. John A COLLIEB, of New-York.

Judge CHURCH, Dr. BUSHNELL and Mr. PIERPONT are the orators and poet of the Jubilee.

The exercises of the Centennial were opened with vocal music by the Litchfield County Musical Association. The hymn was composed for the occasion, and sung to the tune of Old Hundred. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John A. Cathorn, of Cocentry, formerly of Washington City.

ABORESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH The opening address was delivered by Judge Sa-MUZI CHURCH. It was a long, able historical effort, couched in graceful language and abounding in in formation. The delivery occupied upward of two hours, a portion being taken before dinner and the emainder afterward. Judge Church is in person dignified and rotund, but to-day was evidently laboring under illness. He was relieved in reading by his son, Prof. Church. Of an address of such length, filled with names, figures and references innumerable, there is not time, nor has The Tribiane space to devote to a detailed narrative of the interesting statements made by the orator. A few extracts from his speech, hastily sketched, may not be without interest to the lovers of old Connecticut and the nawes of steady, thrifty Litchfield.

He had no leisure now to offer apologies for his nadvised consent to occupy his position on the present occusion. A residence of sixty-six years since his nativity in this county, and a somewhat extensive acquaintance during a half-century, perhaps would give him a claim to speak of the interesting events which had transpered, and the men who had acted in them. He should make no drafts upon magination, but would speak in the simple idiom of suthful narrative.

Among the most ancient and pleasing of New-England usages, is the annual gathering of children and brethren around the parental board on Thanksgiving-day. The scene we now witness reminds us of it. Litchfield County, now waning into age, and bearing the weight of a hundred years, has called us here to exchange our mutual greetings. The County still lives and thrives, and hopes to

live another century. She may be indulged on this

occasion in speaking of her children-the children

she has born and raised; and she will want to know how they are succeeding in the world. She can be of those whom she has lost, and whose less she has mourned. She may be proud of the living, who have shed honor upon her name, and who still uphold he fair fame.

We come together, not alone as friends and atta rates, but as brothren-many after long years of the narotion and absence. Some to revisit the graves of the cradie of their infancy was rocked, or view the foundation where it stood. Others, again, to look upon aged trees, grown ancient since their trainks were embraced by infant limbs. And others to visit the old temple where they first learned the draine wastern which has since guided their course through life. These are but some of the pages of for

The stranger who looks upon the map of Connec. ticul, sees at its north-west corner a durkly shated and as he turns his eye away from it, he believes it me of the waste places of the carth. But let the stranger leave his map and dome and see, for that fortudeing spot is the County of Luchfield. Herebe will indeed find mountains, but he will also find streams and forests and verdant bill uses, cause upon a thousand hills, and docks in dales and giese, and will breathe an atmosphere of which the dwall ers on the plant and in the city can never know Here are men, and women too, of whom it would be indiculous for the city to beast. (Laughter.) On population is a hearty yeomanry, and they have given an honorable name to the County of Lasfield.

The extensive plains of the Western country may yield richer harvest than we can resp-the slass population of the South may relieve the planter (se ne toil of the farmer-the delver in Californ's my fill his pockets with the shining ore : none of the can stand in company with what has been called the barren region of Litchfield Hills. But the cause are there wanting which give health to the sime sphere, and the energy of character which met As I was a few years since descending the last his

of the town of Norfolk, (said Judge Church.) in conpany with a lady formerly a resident of that place, she uttered the exclamation, "On, how I leve the hills and streams! How much more pleasant mer are to me than the dull princes and stuggish waters of the Western country." This language is but as expression of many. The children of Litchfield of cherish the same affectionate regard.
Our Indian predecessors, found few spots to insis-

them to settle here. There were a few scattered cians at Woodbury and Sharon, but the Schagar-coke tribe at Keni was the last that remained among us, and their remmant was taken into the charge of the Colony and State. They have wanted down h a few individuals Lands a new to be seen to prove that there were any a seal fababiltants. A seals tured stone was not many years ago found in this town, and is now deposited in Vale College. The quit-claim deeds of the Indian title to lands are now to be found in several toward the county and upa our public records, drawn in the solemn mackety a Previous to the accession of James II to the three

of England, and before our chartered rights were threatened by the arrival of Sir Edmond Andres, Litchfield was little known to the colonies of Hart ford. Other parts of the country were known only as a wilderness. Judge Church here gave an historica sketch of the early grants and divisions of the county.
The first inhabitants of Litebfield came from Hartford and Windser, and chirdly from Hartford, Windsor and Lebanou. Our immediate ancestors were re igious men, and religion was a ruling elementia their life, but it is a mistake to suppose that it as surbed all others. This is not the time nor place to pronounce a eulogy on the Puritan character; the has been done in many hundreds of places already Our ancestors were Englishmen, and our charter was founded by them on principles the same as those of Magna Charta at Runymesle. Yet, with all this, or ancestors had a love of money, and an lagenuty a gratifying this love.

The wonder has been expressed, how so uspo-

mising a region as this invited population at ira But here again we misconcaive the position of our fathers. They believed that here was the last had to be explored in their day. The settlement of the sea-coast and the colonies elsewhere impelled than to move to the westward. Not far beyond this ve the Western Ocean referred to in our charts (Laughter.) An inscritable Providence seems is have guided their steps, and arrested them her Had the Valley of the Sasquehanna been knownh them sooner, they would but have furnished a hise

ry of the Massacer of Wyoming. Impenetrable forests, the high hills of Gashen ad Literate is and Cornwall—these and a thousand other obstacles were surmounted with hardly a siposcon that they were obstacles at all. Ere long, the court region gave evidence of thrift and prosperity. The meeting-house was seen in the center of each town and by its side the school-house, as its nursling chil or younger sister, and the master and the mistres

were the oracles of each town. The original settlers of this town were removal two or three generations from the first emigrand from England, and some of the more harsh peculiar ties of the race before them had time to be some modified or had disappeared. If a little of the spiri of Archotshop Lauri came over here, it is not to be wordered at. It was the spirit of the age. But rour the botter for that -whether seen in Laud or Matau. in the Parliament or in the Assembly. There was lers of fanaticism in Connecticut than in Massacht

ent Icounties, mostly to Hartford and New-Haves In 1751, the condition of the population demands the organization of a new county, and the subjecwas extensively discussed at the town-meetings. The honor of the county-town was debated between Com wall and Canana, but the chief contest may between Litchfield and Goohen, the latter being then const ered the geographical center. Oliver Walcott, after wards Governor of the State, was among the fore most in advocacy of the claims of Goshen. At the next session of the General Assembly, the county was organized, with Literateld as the county-tows Nathan Preston, of Woodbury, was the first Chie

Justice of the county. The first Sheriff was Olive Walcott. Samuel Pettibone, of Goshen, was appointed

The tenure of official place to the better days a the country (said Judge Church) was more perms nent than since party subserviency has in some de gree taken the place of more valuable qualifications The first County Prison was crected near 9

present residence of Roger Cook Esq., on East-st It was never employed but to confine three priors ers, convicted of murder. The present jail wis erected in 1812, and until within the past year new contained but one murderer. (I have since learned from an old native that the last execution in ! county occurred in 1797 or 1798, -Cor.) The presen Court-House was erected in 1798.

The pioneers here were agriculturists, who looked for no other results than the enjoyment of religious freedom. The spinning-wheel was found is every house, and the loom in every neighborhood. fatercourse was difficult. The hills were steep, and the roads were miry. Four-wheeled carriages were not introduced into general use until after the Revolution; and the ladies of early times thought no more of performing long journeys over rough roads of horseback, than those of the present day of a cleasure-trip in carriages and cars

The north-west towns found a market on the Hafson River, the southern at Derby and New-Haves the eastern at Hartford. -More by next mail.

THE PROMETHEUS.-We learn that this vessel sailed last evening for San Juan, and se should gladly publish the list of her pu seng ra we had it. We sent to the Commodore's office of it, but, for the second time, were refused. We are not aware how far a churlish and testy agent he the right to conceal the names of those who sales a foreign port, but we do know that if such a fight exists, it requires more impudence than falls to let lot of ordinary men to put it in practice.